 1942, 17, (1).

Miscellanea.

I.—HUGUENOTS AND ROYALTY.

At the time of the Dutch Royal Wedding (1937), genealogists noted with interest that both bride and bridegroom were descended from Prince William the Silent, hero of Netherlands' freedom, Princess Juliana by his marriage to Princess Louisa de Coligny, daughter of the martyr Admiral, and Prince Bernhard by that to her predecessor, Princess Charlotte de Bourbon, ex-Abbess of Jouarre.

But at least one other royal family shares this genealogical coincidence, for whilst our own House of Windsor is descended from Prince William the Silent by Princess Charlotte de Bourbon, Princess Mary of Teck, now our Queen Mother, claims descent from the same Prince by Princess Louisa de Coligny.

Thus the Princess-heiresses, Elizabeth of England and Beatrix of the Netherlands, are both descendants of Huguenot ladies, who were indeed heroines of the Reformation.

[*Communicated by Miss E. B. C. Lillingston.*]

II.—A HUGUENOT SURGEON.

The *Voice of the Netherlands* calls attention to the fact that a link with Dutch surgical history was severed when a bomb hit the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Among the irreplaceable exhibits destroyed were four pairs of iron forceps, levers, crichets and fillets originally made by William Chamberlen who, as a Huguenot refugee, fled to Amsterdam about the year 1550. These are stated to be among the first obstetrical instruments ever made.

Chamberlen lived for nineteen years in Amsterdam, securing Dutch rationality. But because of his experiments in 'the black magic' of alchemy he was forced to leave Holland. So with his wife and three children he came to England.

His eldest son has been described as the first real surgeon, for previously barbers did whatever surgical work was needed. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1628 was Court Obstetrician to Queen Henrietta Maria. The younger son obtained a licence to practise midwifery from the Bishop of London in 1600.

III.—CONFESSIONS OF FAITH.

The following book which had found its way into the library of the Royal College of Surgeons has been presented through Mr. W. R. Le Fanu to the library of the French Hospital.

Sylloge Confessionum sub tempus reformandae ecclesiae editarum, videlicet, Professio Fidei Tridentina, Confessio Helvetica, Confessio Augustana, Confessio Saxonica, Confessio Belgica. Subjiciuntur Catechismus Heidelbergensis et Canones Synodi Dordrechtanae. Oxonii, e typographeo Clarendoniano. 1804. Octavo, pp. 424.

This collection of confessions of faith in their Latin versions includes that required by the Council of Trent from all holding any office in the Church of Rome and those issued by various Reformed Churches during the sixteenth century. There is a short introduction giving the origins of the various confessions, their dates, etc. The last section, 'Canones Synodi Dordrechtanae,' dated 1618, includes two lists of pastors. The compiler is not indicated either on the title page or in the preface.

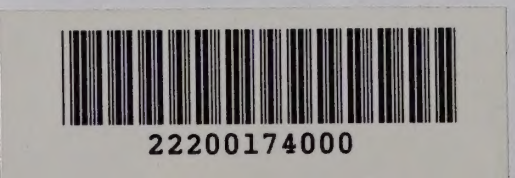
[*Communicated by Miss Winifred Turner.*]

IV.—HUGUENOT RECORDS.

The following are among the papers handed over through the British Records Association to the library of the French Hospital referred to in the Council's Annual Report.

(1) Probate of the will of Francis Philip Duval, M.D., dated February 20, 1764. This is the Dr. Duval who appears in the Aufrère Papers as the husband of Marianne Aufrère, daughter of the Rev. I. A. Aufrère. Proved August 9, 1768.

(2) Probate of the will of Mary Ann Duval, *née* Aufrère, dated March 28, 1776, proved January 31, 1799.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